Amneements and Alcetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER.-At 1:30 and 8: "Macbeth." DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-At 1:30 and 8: "The Big Bennnza." GRAND OPERA HOUSE,-At 2 and 8: "Twelve Tempta-LYCEUN THEATER .- At 1:30 and 8: "Girofie-Girofia."

OLYMPIC THEATER.-At 2 and 8: Variety Entertain-ROBINSON HALL-At 2 and 8: "Girofie-Girofia." In English. BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-At 2 and 8: Birch and

THEATER COMIQUE.-At 2 and 8: Variety Entertainment. USION SQUARE THEATER .- At 1:30 and 8: "The Two WALLACK'S THEATER-At 1:30 and 8: "Lady of Lyons."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Exhibition of Paintings. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Concert. Thomas. COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.-Annual Exhibition. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART .- Painting, Statuary, etc. STEINWAY HALL-Centennial Demonstration.

Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Ninth Page—3d column.
BANKING HOUSES AND BANKERS—Tenth Page—3d col-BOARD AND ROOMS-Eleventh Page-1st and 2d columns. Business Notices—Sixth Page—1st column.
Corporation Notices—Teath Page—3d column.
Claything. Ac.—Eighth Page—6th column.
Claything. Bec.—Eighth Page—1st columns.

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DENTISTRY - Eighth Page-6th column.

DIVIDENT NOTICES - Tenth Page-2d and 3d columns.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS - Tenth Page-4th, 5th, and
6th columns.

6th columns.

FINGARY HOTELS—Tenth Page—4th and 5th columns.

FINGARYS—Eleventh Page—6th column;

FINANCIAL—North Page—6th column;

Tenth Page—1st
and 2d columns.

PINANCIAL - Math Page - Oth Column; Peter Page - Stand 2d columns; Publifer - Page - Oth Column.

Publifer - Page - Oth Page - Oth Column; Promates - Thrend Page - Oth Column.

HOTHES - Thrend Page - Oth Column.

HOTHES - Thrend Page - Oth Column.

LOCKEAN - Tenth Page - Oth Column.

INSURANCE COMPANIES - Tenth Page - Oth Columns.

INSURANCE COMPANIES - Tenth Page - Oth Column.

LECTURES AND MERTHOS - Biserath Page - Oth Column.

LOCKEAND FOUND - Eighth Page - Oth Column.

JAMBLE AND SLATE MANYELS - Eighth Page - Oth Column.

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MARIBAGES AND DEATHS—Sceenth Page—6th column.

MERCHANNOUR—Elementh Page—1st column: Twelfth
Page—3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

MUSICAL INC. RUMENTS—Elementh Page—6th column.

STW PUBLICATIONS—Eighth Page—2d, 3d, and 4th col-

PROPERTY ONS Eight Page—36 column.
PROPERTY FOR SALE—CUTY—FIFTH Page—5th and 6th columns.
BEAL BOALD NOTICES—Eighth Page—5th and 6th columns.
BEAL BOALD NOTICES—Eighth Page—5th column.
BEAL BOALD FORD Page—5th Column. NewJERSELY FIGH Page—6th column.; COLUMNY—FIGH
Page—5th and 6th columns; AUCTION—FIGH Page—6th
column.; TO EXCHANGE—FIGH Page—6th column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Seconth Page—6th column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Seconth Page—6th column.
SPICATIONS WANTED, MALES—Eleventh Page—3d and 4th
columns; FEMALES—Eleventh Page—1th, 5th, and 6th
columns.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILEOADS-Fifth Page-4th and 5th

Columns.
STATIONERY—Eighth Page—6th column.
STEAMERS, O'E'NN—Tenth Page—3d column.
STEAMERS, O'E'NN—Tenth Page—3d column.
STEAMERS—Eighth Page—5th column.
TEAGURER—Eighth Page—6th column;
COUNTRY—Fifth Page—6th column;
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Eighth Page—6th column.

Business Notices.

BEST LIFE INSURANCE-Best Plan, Best Qual-DON'T BUY AN "ELASTIC TRUSS" till you ave seen Pominov's, price \$1, at 744 Broadway.

RIPHLE BLOS, have put on more TRACK SCALES since the first of this year than at any previous year; have just received an order from the Reading R. R. Co. for some 80,000 th capacity; they are very busy. GERRIT SMITH.—A life-size marble bust of GERRIT SMITH.—A life-size marble bust of GERRIT SMITH. by the late Faul Akers, will be sold if applied for soon. The bast represents Mr. Smith in the prime of manbood; is called by the family his best portrait, and is absorbed; is called by the family his best portrait, and is absorbed; is called by the family his best portrait, and is about all partial for the work of an emiment sculptor, whose marbles are now rarely to be obtained. For in the information, additions

calpable as a constitue are now farely to scaptor, whose marbles are now farely to scaptor, whose marbles are now farely to scape and farely to sc

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Weerly Tribuny, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per at Weerly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

THE TRUBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR. The large Agures indicate the days of the months—the small one

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat
May	2 192 9 129 16 136 90 143 30 159	3/123 10/130 17/137 24/14 21/131	25 145	12 132	6 126 13 131 20 169 27 167	7 127 14 134 21 141 28 148	15 1 22 1 29 1

OF INTEREST TO ADVERTISERS.

From The Daily Tribune of Wednesday, May 12, 1875. Yesterday the American and New-York News Companies bought of the various morning papers as follows:

American New York
 Herold.
 15,600

 TRIBUNE
 10,200

 Times.
 7,900

 World.
 1,850

World. 1,850 720
It will be seen that the American News Company bought considerably more Transvers than it did Worlds and Tracs put together, and that the News York News Company also bought more Transves than it did Worlds and Tracs put together. This is than it did Worlds and Times put together. This is about a fair average comparison of the relative purchases for some months past. There has been no time this year in which the daily circulation of The Tenune was not equal to the combined daily circulations of The World and Times, in which its semi-weekly circulation was not quadruple the combined semi-weekly circulations of The World and Times, and in which its weekly circulations on the World and Times, and in which its weekly circulations on the World and Times. On the 10th of April two of the best known advertising agents in the country prepared the followers. advertising agents in the country prepared the fol-

he undersigned have examined the books "We the undersigned have examined the books of The Tribune, the Foreman of its Fress Room, the daily reports, etc., and are entirely satisfied, and do certify that the entire circulation of The Dally Thinune for the month of March was 1,252,625 complete copies, making an average daily circulation complete copies, making an average daily circulation for the month of 46,467; and that the entire circulation of The Dahly Tribune for the month of April, up to and including this day, was 457,820 complete capies, making the average daily singulation complete copies, making the average daily circulation for the month of April, thus far, 50,898 complete copies.

S. M. PETTENGILL,

copies.

"New-York, April 10, 1875."

The figures above given remained singularly stable throughout the past menth. The average daily circulation of The Tensure for the whole of April

The following extract from the official report of the Postmaster of the City of New-York to the Postmaster-General, giving the amount of postage paid by each paper in the month of January, 1875, on its regular editions, sent from the New-York Post-Office to its regular subscribers, further illustrates the relative circulations:

Pounds at annual rives to regular subscribers.

Postage paid.

| annual retes to star subscriber | TRIBUNY | 70,330 | Herald | 27,614 | Times | 42,916 | World | 23,840 552 28 858 32 472 80 World 42.916 858 32

It will be seen, therefore, that the circulation of The Thinung through the mails is greater than that of The Herald and Times combined, or that of The World and Times combined, and almost as great as that of all three of these other morning papers combined Advertisers will be able to the morning papers combined. of all three of these other morning papers combined.

Advertisers will find it also to their interest to remember that the columns of The Thibuys are one-sixth wider than those of any other paper in the city, and that cach column, or line, therefore, gives one-sixth more space to the advertiser than a column or line in any of the other papers.

New-Work Duiln Tribunc. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORMON.-The remaining members of the Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly have resigned. M. Duffaure's bills will be referred to the new committee. === It is reported that Mr. Disraeli will resign the leadership of the British Conservatives at the close of the Parliamentary session. It is said that Germany has asked the Belgian Gov-

arnment to prohibit religious processions. DOMESTIC .- The Legislature will adjourn at noon to-day. = The Conference Committee's report on the Governor's Rapid Transit bill was adopted by the Senate, === The General Assemblies of both the Northern and Southern branches of the PresbyNorthern and Southern branches of the PresbySterian Church are in session. The question of history of the gun, and on both sides agreed turning up in all sorts of places and in posi
There isn't a great deal of Presidential talk just now, but and study is worth attentive study.

friendly relations between the two bodies was presented to each. — The Board of Centennial Commissioners elected officers and an Executive Committee. === Fires are still raging in the mountains of Pennsylvania, and great damage has been done to mining property. About 250 houses were destroyed at Osceola. Fires are also raging in the Catskill Mountains.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-In the suit against Mr. Beecher, a half session was held, ex-Judge Porter being unable to finish his argument. === Importers met to devise measures against smuggling. = The cannon controversy between Princeton and Rutgers Colleges was settled. === A reduction of municipal salaries was made in Jersey City. === Forest fires were reported on Long Island and in New-Jersey. ____ Gold, 11618, 116. 1161s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 86110 cents.

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts cloudy weather and occasional light rains. Thermometer in this city yesterday, 72°, 84°, 70°.

Persons arranging to leave town for the Spring and Summer months can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and changed as often as they may desire, postpaid, for \$1 a month.

On our second page this morning will be found additional particulars, received by mail, of the Schiller disaster. The narratives of the survivors give much about the sufferings of those on board the vessel. It is especially noteworthy that the captain's bravery is very generally admitted.

There is a report-which may not be truethat Mr. Disraeli is soon to resign his leadership of the British Conservatives. During the present session of Parliament he has already made four or five serious blunders. The fact is his powers have been so much impaired that his party might even find it advantageous to exercise a slight pressure to induce him to retire, if he still hesitates.

On our fourth page we publish an interesting letter from Mr. Prentice Mulford, whose thoughtful writings, upon a widely different class of topics, have long carried weight. The effect upon a youthful mind of the peculiar class of influences to which he was subjected in the name of religion, is very clearly set forth; and the wisdom of employing such means for imparting sacred truths is impugned

The usual hurry and drive at the close of the session took possession of the Senate vesterday, and there was little opportunity for discussion while the piles of bills before that body were rapidly reduced. Our dispatches give a vivid sketch of the scene of confusion. In the Assembly the proceedings, though less decorous, were less objectionable, the legislators pausing between the singing of farewell ditties to inquire whether the Street Pavement bill included a Fifth Avenue poultice job. It takes away greatly from the pleasure of hearing of an adjournment to reflect that so many corrupt measures have been hurried through as the means of obtaining it.

The organized movement of the merchants toward preventing smuggling is a hopeful sign. The chief obstacle in the way of reform in Custom-house management has been a want of sympathy between the mercantile classes and the politicians at the head of the system for collecting the revenues. Now that a man who really intends to run the Treasury Department on business principles has under taken its reform, there will be some result from the frequent interchange of views between honest merchants and the official head. Their suggestions will not, at all events, be disregarded, as they have been in previous in-

of the United States Centennial Commission, and with few exceptions all the officers of last of the decree of the Court. We assets as is that which concerns usually suffer year were reelected. Among the resolutions passed was one which if it accomplishes its object will certainly add largely to the crowd at Philadelphia; it is a proposal to invite literary, scientific, and religious associations to make that city the place of their next year's meetings. Such gatherings are usually a pretty heavy tax on the hospitality of the cities selected, and the invitations to them should come from the citizens themselves. Our report foreshadows the probable choice of leading names in the opening ceremonial, including the poet and orators.

The Husted Rapid Transit bill has come out of the hands of the Committee of Conference, in at least no worse condition than it left the Senate. How far the amendments imposed upon it will cripple its usefulness cannot yet be stated with certainty. Previously-chartered roads will not be interfered with where they have complied with the provisions of their charters, and these have not expired; and it is believed that changes in their plans of structure will not affect this right. report of the Committee was concurred in by the Senate by a vote of 24 to 6. At last the prospect of Rapid Transit brightens and does not seem so far away.

Mr. Husted's motion, which has passed the Assembly, directing the Committee on the Methods of Repressing Crime to investigate the mode of imprisonments in Ludlow Street Jail, calls attention to a very serious abuse. These detentions by the Sheriff at the instance of creditors and on their ex parte statements, really amount to imprisonment for debt, which is obnoxious to the spirit of our laws, and in fact is a relic of barbarism. All this was very fully exposed some years ago in THE TRIBUNE, and one of its reporters was detailed to undergo some days of incarceration in order that the secrets of that prison-house might be spread before our readers. For a while afterwards, the management there and the mode of committals were notably improved; but the bad system still remains and

Peace bath her victories. The latest in New-Jersey, where for a month past an internecine and intercollegiate war has impended between Rutgers and Princeton Colleges on account of a cannon which "went off" between two days in company with some Rutgers students, from the Princeton campus to the campus of Rutgers. On either side the Senior and the Sophomere raged, the Junior girded himself for battle, and the Freshman wrote home to his parents and his girl, telling them in the deadest possible language that there was gore in the near future into which he should rush red-handed, and inclosing photographs for distribution in case he should fall in the strug-Into this sulphurous atmosphere the faculties of both institutions plunged, reckless of the Sophomore's rage and the sanguinary temper of the Freshman, and introduced a series of resolutions. They calmly traced the

it should be restored unspiked, unbu'sted, and unalung. The resolutions were accepted, grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front, and the fierce combatants, instead of mounting barbed steeds to fright the souls of fearful adversaries, are to-day capering nimbly in the recitation rooms to the insinuating solicitations of the Professor of Greek. So the white dove of peace returns to New-Jersey.

The Department gentlemen who have the visiting Indian chiefs in charge seem to have rather singular notions of their relations to the visitors, and their powers in regard to them. There can be no good reason for giving them gratuitous offense by the refusal to allow them to choose their own quarters, and there is certainly no warrant for the Commissioner's refusing them permission to meet Prof. Marsh, whom they had expressed a desire to see. The Sioux chieftains are not prisoners, but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs treats them precisely as if they were, and what is more, treats Prof. Marsh as an accomplice, by refusing to allow him to communicate with them. It may be that Secretary Delano and his subordinates have nothing to conceal in their administration of Indian affairs, but their conduct in this business increases the popular suspicion that they have. There's a very strong smell of humbug in this matter so far.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S WIDOW.

The sympathy of the nation which has been too grudgingly given to the widow of Abrauani Lincoln, will certainly no longer be withheld now that a court of justice has declared her bereft of reason. It has long been known to those nearest to her that her mind never entirely recovered from the shock of the President's assassination. It would have been a brain of extraordinary force which could have withstood that night of horrors. Her husband, to whom, in spite of all gossip to the contrary, she was devotedly attached, was shot down at her side in perfect health and strength. Her dress was stained with his blood. She passed the long hours of his agony at his bedside, refusing to believe the sentence of his surgeons, and in the morning, when all was over, she confronted a loss such as has been experienced by few women. For the next few weeks it was doubtful whether she would ever emerge from the shadow of not by argument, but by the statement of re- death in which she lay. But everything she did or said in that delirium of despair was wickedly and shamefully used against her afterward. It was the duty of the country, out of regard

to its own honor and dignity, to provide for her future. This Congress for years refused to do. Not a cent was raised for the purpose by public subscription. When at last Mr. Sumner forced a bill through Congress giving her the pitiful pension of \$3,000, it only passed after malicious and scurrilous opposition, in the course of which her enemies quoted every utterance and act which had proceeded, after her troubles, from her disordered brain. She was entitled to the gentlest and most tender consideration from every decent man. But she was attacked by Congressmen and vilified by a portion of the press, as if she had been an able-bodied politician, courting votes and criticism. There is no doubt that this treatment had its effect in preventing her recovery from the great shock which had shattered her life. The death of her young boy, whom she idolized, filled up the measure of her sorrows, and finished the wreck of her intellectual faculties. As long as it was possible, her son, the worthy inheritor of his tience and devotion the consequences of this misfortune. But it became evident at last that to prevent worse disasters the unfortunate lady must be put under restraint, and the proceedings in court were taken, with which our readers are familiar. The attempt are sure that the long delayed sympathies of the country will attend this deeply afflicted widow to the retreat which has been provided for her, where a cure for her malady may be found which was impossible as long as she remained in contact with the world. We deem it not intrusive to say, also, that the only surviving son of Mr. Lincoln deserves in this calamity the respect and consideration of every one. He has borne bimself always with irreproachable dignity and decorum. He has asked nothing from the country which was so deeply indebted to his father. Ho has gained an enviable position in his profession and in society by his own merit and industry. He is not a man to give way to misfortune, however sorely tried. But he ought not to be left to meet this last affliction without the assurance of the respect and good will which his character, no less than his name, deserves.

THE MISSING FOUCHER.

Of course it must have been mislaid by accident. The sum at stake was only a little matter of two hundred thousand dollars, transferred in some way from the United States Treasury to the District Government, and as Gen. Babcock, the great American Measurer, had gone over the work with his tape and his two-foot rule, and certified to the correctness of every item, it stands to reason that there could have been nothing in the voucher which the District authorities wished to conceal. Yet the voucher could not be found. It was only known that on Gen. Babcock's certificate the General Government had repaid to the District a large sum of money alleged to have been expended in paving Pennsylvania Avenue: and when the Committee of Investigation asked for that certificate containing the measurements. they asked in vain. The youcher was lost. But now the voucher suddenly comes to light.

and we discover that by a curious shifting of figures, addition and subtraction of manuscript pages, and discrepancy in accounts to which no parallel is known anywhere in the world, except in the District of Columbia, an increase of over \$25,000 was made in the sum total, and that whereas the actual amount paid by the District for this work was \$175,000, Gen. Babcock gave his certificate for \$203,000, assuring the country that it was all right. Why this was done, how it was done, and how the papers were fixed so as to conceal the operation, are points elucidated by our Washington correspondent with the aid of the mising voucher which has found its way into his hands. How unfortunate that the document never reached the Investigating Committee ; and how very queer!

Compared with other operations of the District Ring and other measurements of the distinguished Secretary to the President, Engineer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds. and Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, this is rather a small matter, and yet it is entered upon an era of discovery. "Missing

tively embarrassing abundance. From Albany to Washington, from Montgomery to New-Orleans, the air is full of them. The most eminent men mside politics falling under the blight. The long-concealed accounts of the Canal Ring at Albany, the curious documents connected with the election of Mr. Spencer to the United States Senate in Alabama, the papers found in Mr. Kellogg's safe at New-Orleans, the beef contracts of the Indian Ring,-the sudden and almost simultaneous disclosure of all these secrets, and a score of others, threaten to make this a year of greater mortality among political reputations than even the great year of Crédit Mobilier explosion. Probably the exposures have but just begun. The surface of Washington in particular has only been scratched, and it is plain even to the careless observer that a great many of their time and ingenuity in trying to keep "missing vouchers" out of the way.

We do not imagine that this multitude of scandalous disclosures is the result either of the activity of party campaigners, or altogether of the enterprise and astuteness of the independent press, which has done such good service as our national detective. We prefer to believe that it is rather the consequence of an awakening of the public conscience, a general revulsion against the political dishonesty and unscrupulousness in all matters affecting the public treasury, which have disgraced our country so fearfully during the past decade. The fraud and vulgar theft which are daily brought to light in high places would be inexpressibly saddening were it not for the evidence of popular indignation elicited at the same time, and the clear proof that the people, vastly more honorable than their rulers, are now bent upon turning rogues adrift and trusting their affairs to a very different class of men.

FIRE INSURANCE SAVINGS.

Recently, in these columns, we called attention to the interest which the public as well as the underwriters have in the adoption of the State Surplus law, as a basis for fire insurance management. We feel satisfied that the more fully the merits of this law are discussed, the better they will be appreciated. We publish to-day two letters from the most prominent and able opponents of the law. If the presentation of the other side of the argument shall induce our readers to examine the subject for themselves, these letters will be of service. It is the misfortune of all insurance business-both life and fire-that the general public has only crude and vague notions about it. An evidence of this is in the annual crops of absurd insurance bills that spring up in all our State Legislatures, and that must have their roots in a substratum of popular ignorance. People who do not make insurance their business seldom inquire about its principles or its practice: if the companies which have issued their policies bear a good reputation, that is all they seek to know. A great many persons, however, had this feeling of security or indifference sadly shaken at the time of the Chicago and Boston fires. If it is worth while to look into this matter at all, the time for doing so is before, not after, another great

The assets of the insurance companies constitute the security of the insuring public. Whatever tends to the increase of such assets, is for the advantage of that public. An increase takes place naturally if one or more of the following three contingencies does not infather's character, bore with a touching pa- terfere; extraordinary fires, bad management, large dividends to stockholders. The first of these three is almost wholly beyond legislative control; the second is partly, and the third is quite within it. The first must be provided against simply as a contingency. As to the second, it may here be stated that the of the United States Centennial Commission, upon her own life the next day was worst mismangement on the part of the officers when they drop into the clutches of a receiver. If the foregoing propositions are correct, it follows that a law which provides specifically for the contingency of a great fire, prevents companies from falling into a receiver's hands, and curbs their dividends to stockholders, is for the advantage of the insuring public. The opponents of such a law, to be successful, must prove that it inflicts some injury on the publie which is greater than these advantages.

Now the declared object of the State Surplus law is to provide against a ruinous conflagration. One of our correspondents seems in doubt as to the greatness of the risk in this city in what is known as the "dry goods dis-"triet." Why quarrel with facts? The twenty blocks between Broadway and West Broadway, Chambers and Canal-sts. contain a value in buildings and goods of not less than \$150,000,000; more probably \$200,000,000. This interest is very fully insured. It is known that several of the larger companies have less than the sum of their capitals at risk in this district; it follows that other companies have much more than their capitals there exposed. This condition of affairs was reached years ago. The Surplus law is only one year old. When companies go under its provisions, it requires funds to be set aside which otherwise might and probably would be divided among stockholders. This process continues through a series of years till a much larger surplus is laid aside than is required by any other law. In the interim the surplus cannot be used to swell capital-a process which would enable a company to take larger separate risks. It affords the means of clearing the wreck when the great fire occurs, and settling the claims for loss by it, forthwith; at such a time not only are delays dangerous to the interest of the burnt-out policy-holder, they are almost fatal. It keeps up the insurance of those who are not touched by the great fire, who will probably outnumber those who are, by 200 to 1. By providing the means of keeping companies out of receivers' hands, it absolutely saves large amounts of money, otherwise lost to the community.

We respectfully submit that it is not fair to compare the best that a company might do under other laws with what it must do under the Surplus law. The object sought is to compel the accumulation of assets. If other laws do not do this, and the Surplus law does, the latter is the law the public as well as the underwriters should prefer. To discuss hypothetical cases brought forward by our correspondents might exhaust the patience of our readers, but would not affect the principles involved. The argument that a law which gives to companies a new lease of life after a great fire will tend to make them reckless, might be met by one of at least equal strength, that it would render them prudent, since patronage after the great fire would depend upon the significant as a specimen. We seem to have evidence of good management before it. But the argument that it makes a man or a com-"vouchers" of every conceivable variety are pany reckless to provide him or it with the

is one that would strike at the whole business of fire underwriting, and in its larger application at insurance in any form whatever.

THE USES OF THE BRIDLE. "When a woman would impress the behold-

"ers favorably." says an old writer on manners, "let her carry herself with her chin "drawn on as by a bridle. It giveth an air "of decorum and stateliness becoming to her "womanhood." As the great domestic scandal is condensed this week into the compact summaries of counsel, the most forcible suggestion it offers is that of the decency, the common sense, the safety of bridles. Defendant, plaintiff, and witnesses all made up their minds apparently to give free rein to their emotions and ideas, and even little sentimentalisms on first coming into the world, and have run rampant with them ever since. They our public functionaries are spending most of curbed neither chin, tongue, tears nor temper. At the slightest stirring within of love or anger they wept and kissed and talked -talked, talked. Putting all question of guilt and innocence aside-no matter what our verdict may be upon that point, we must all agree that this appalling misery and shame have been largely due to contempt of the curb of the old-fashioned decorous conventional restraints which are in use among ordinary people. This contempt among certain radical thinkers of late years has been taken as a sign of superior purity and higher levels of thought, "When no eyil was meant, "the evil was to him who imagined it." In this case, it certainly has scattered itself pretty widely. Ordinary men and women who wear the backneyed old bridle of propriety are apt to rate self-control not only as the sign of good breeding but of strength; they value the passion and love and sorrow that habitually tears itself to tatters on the highway, to be seen of men, at no higher rate than any other cheap stage commodity of the traveling showman. They suspect incessant emphasis, rapture, hyperbole. The deepest grief makes no loud outcry; true love does not evaporate in dactyls and spondees; genuine Christianity is not a matter of hysteric tears to be dried by a handkerchief. In the same manner this old-fashioned Propriety drew exceedingly tight reins on the conduct of young girls, married people, clergymen-unduly tight these innocent radicals asserted. Sublimely assured of their own lofty innocence, why should they regard the opinion of the world?

This domestic tragedy we think has answered why. Mr. Beecher's universal habit of kissing, both men and women, may have been as holy as St. Paul's salutations by letter. The young woman at Winsted may have seen no impropriety in reading Milton (if it was Milton) in her chamber to her schoolmate's father, but look at the end, the shipwreck, the ghastly ruin of it all. We only call attention to this point again because this immederate unconventional school of manners has been growing rapidly in favor for years, especially among our young people. The strict defenses of modesty and decorum which set a woman apart, pure and irreproachable as a pearl until her husband came to wear her on his breast, have long been laughed at as irrational and old-fashioned. We shall be surprised if the reaction after this miserable business do not in a great measure restore the old habits of education for children and deportment among well-bred people. Such a change will be most wholesome, and will certainly arrive none too soon. The bridle must not be too strait, but in heaven's name let us not dispense with it altogether.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. Atkinson of Southport, England, has presented that Lancashire scaslde town with \$30,000 for the building of a Free Library and a Fine Art Gallery. Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore left Baltimore yesterday for Wheeling, W. Va., where he will in the evening. "Jane Shore" and "Black-Eyed Susan" are consecrate the Rev. J. J. Kain as Bishop of that city are compled in the bill for next week. Mr. C. R. Thorne,

The Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks, for many

Ex-Speaker Blaine, who was in Boston on Thursday, looks, it is said, not in the least fagged by the hard work of the last Congress, and is ready apparently for greater work ahead.

Gen. Prescott, a hero of the battle of Bunker Hill, may yet have a suitable monument to his memory. A citizen of Roston has offered to start a subscription for that purpose with \$500. He ought to have plenty of sup-Mr. Swinburne begins his first of a series of

articles on Shakespeare, with a sonorous denunciation of

articles on Shakespeare, with a sonorous denunciation of the great poet's critics who attempt to discover the secrets of his workmanship by counting sounds and syliables on their fingers instead of listening for the music and meaning of the verse with their souls in their ears.

Ex-Senator Chandler's personal effects were ready for shipment to his home in Michigan yesterday. He will follow them on Monday. He is hale and hearty, and looks greatly rested from the effects of his Senatorial labors of lest Winter. Mr. Chandler expresses the strongest confidence in the triumph of the Republican party in 1876.

The citizons of Cambridge have decided to

The citizens of Cambridge have decided to celebrate the centennial of Washington's taking command of the army, on July 3 next, and have appropriated \$3,000 for that purpose. Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes will deliver a poem and President Ellot of Harvard Col-lege the oration. Those two features are enough to make the programme of the day successful.

The funeral of Mrs. John J. Knox, mother of Controller Knox, which was held at Knoxboro, in this State last Tuesday, was marked by several unusual features. The Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Knox of Elmira made an informal address; another brother, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Knox of New-Jersey, offered a prayer, and the sons and sons-in-law, eight in number, bore the body to the barial ground. A remarkable fast alfunded to by the address of the son was that the house, built nearly 60 years ago for the deceased mother, when she was a youthful bride, and for a long time occupied by a large family of children, had never been entered by death until the mother was taken.

After the delivery of diplomas to the graduates of the Law Department of Union University, at Albany, Thursday evening, Mr. David Dudley Field addressed the class on the importance of law and its bearing upon government. Mr. Field pointed to the demoralized condition of affairs in many things, and thought it was
the duty of lawyers to see that such should not continue;
it was their duty to purify the political system and polities, which could not be done by partisans. Referring
to the great trial in Brooklyn, he expressed the epinion
that the proceedings ought not to have been published.
He also thought comments upon the trial by newspapers
should not be allowed, and he believed that the time
would come when the press would be prohibited from
entering into remarks which might prejudice the minds
of judge and jury. ondition of affairs in many things, and thought it was

St. Paul, Minn., May 21,-Col. Fred. Grant is here, on the way to Big Horn County via Bismarck and the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. This is not the Custer expedition, which is preparing to leave soon.

TORONTO, May 21.—The Hon. D. A. Mac-

donald was to-day sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, in place of the late Hon, John Crawford. The eath of office was administered by Chief-Justice Draper. WASHINGTON, May 21 .- The President and

4th of June, having abandened the idea of visiting his farm near St. Louis for the present. The servants from the White House will be sent to the Branch next week to arrange the cottage preparatory to the President and family occupying it.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is queer, but scarcely a Democratic journal in the country has heard of that little performance of Gov. Weston and his Council up in New-Hampshire. The voters have heard of it though, and it hasn't increased their anxiety to vote for a Democratic President any ap-preciable amount.

Maine Democrats are looking about for a candidate for Governor, and are hesitating between Messrs. S. C. Strout, D. R. Hastings, W. P. Haines, James C. Madigan, John C. Talbot, and Charles W. Ruberts. Mr. Strout is said to have the best chance, and he is spoken of as an unexceptionable man in every way. The Convention will be held on June 22.

what there is seems to be all about Secretary Bristow, and Gov. Tilden. The other aspirants should burt up a good big ring somewhere, and fracture it with as much noise as possible. They can find one almost anywhere by looking carefully. There is the Indian Ring, for instance. There is latent noise and small enough in that to be the making of several Presidents.

The President should hurry up his search for that "proper time" when he is to declare his senti-ments on the third term question. Ohio, Maine, and Pennsylvania Republicans will put their feet upon the scheme within a few weeks, and then his opportunity will be gone. Republicans in those States have got bravely over their fear of administering a "gratuitom insuit" by speaking out on the subject.

Ex-President Jefferson Davis takes a gloomy view of the future of Mississippi. In a letter to a frien that State he says the majority of negro voters is so large and so rapidly increasing by immigration that be cannot foresee the day of her deliverance. Speaking of Texas, which he has recently visited, he says: is the only Southern State which has advanced in pros-perity rince the wer, and as a field for one who has sons to launch upon the world, offers the most inviting pros-pects."

That important, albeit somewhat vague personage, a "prominent Southern Republican," has written to The Chicago Tribune a bloodcurdling sort of a letter, wherein he sets forth with great distinctness his conviction that the South is arming for a new rebellion. The editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal has read the document, and he backs up its assertions with this conclusive testimony: "We shouldn't be surprised if this is true, for we saw a Southernish looking man color on. saw a Southernish-looking man going out Fourth st. yes-terday with something in his coat-pockets which looked mightily like a couple of 15-inch columbiads. Wachi am

This kindly advice to the President is administered by The Detroit Free Press: "If Grant would only set his mind to it, he could yet, before the expiration of his term of office, win back much of the popular favor which he has lost. He needs to eschewall third term ambition and to apply himself diligently to the work of administering the government on sound business principles. It will be necessary for him to cut loose from the crowd of bangers-on which have attached themselves to him, and associate with men of higher intellects and suporior morals. He will have to abandon the congenial companionship of the Murphys and Shepherds and quit the panionship of the Murphys and Shepherds and quit the vindicating businessentirely. He will need to give the Civil Service the most thorough kind of an overhanding, and give the official guillottne more work than it has had to attend to for some years back. The President can make a fair beginning in Civil Service purification by sending Secretary of the Intorior Delano adrift and appointing in his place a man who will grapple with abuses, no matter to whom they are chargeable. A next good move on the President's part would be to send Eckinap and Robeson to keep Delano company in departments of the exterior, and to appoint in their places energetic men who would take the highest pride in honestly, carefully, and eniciently administering the affairs of their departments."

PUBLIC OPINION.

In these days the President does have so an takes days the Fresheat does nave so nearly the power of re-electing himself that the intentions of Gen. Grant in that direction hang like a pall over the prospects of the Republican party. And the pall will not be hifted until the country hears some distinct declaration on the third term question.—[Providence Fress (ind.)]

where the third term question.—[Providence Press (1992)]
We think we can conceive of a convention of the friends of honest and constitutional government wise enough to make a declaration of principles and nominations that would command the affrages of the best part of both of the old arties. It might do its work so well that one of he old parties would accept it. Or it might take the hest need to both the old parties, leaving the Republican readjustion to the oldec-holders and the Democratic expensions. organization to the office-holders and the Democratic or-ganization to the Eourhons. Any way to get all the friends of honest and constitutional government to act-ing together.—[Boston Herald (Ind.)

Our Democratic friends have a happy knack of doing the most unwise things for the sake of insignificant and temporary advantages, and this New-Hampshire affair is a sample of fatuous wrong-doing. It is not a matter of great consequence to the country, or to either party, which controls this one New-England State for a year, but the inhauity and the canery involved will be noised abroad, and do the Pomocratic party more harm in the estimation of voters who are considering which organization offers the best security for honest and wise government than the possession of New-Hampahire for a century could do it good.—[Baltimore American (Rep.)

We feel authorized to say that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his efforts to break up the fraudulent practices of the Whisky Ring, and in his defermination to prosecute and punish to the full extent of the law all those found guilty, especially the officers of the revenue, will have the cordial approval and unlimited support of will have the cordina approving and taming the president's inpresident Grant. Any guilty person who puts any hope
of escape from legal prosecution upon the President's interference with the excention of the law by the Secretary
of the Treasury, is certain to be disappointed. There
will be no such interference, no matter how strongly
it may be unged by persons who, in ordinary position
matters, are regarded as friends of the Administration.—
[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

THE DRAMA.

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS. In Wallack's Theater this afternoon and tonight "The Lady of Lyons" will be represented, -Misa Ada Dyas acting Pauline, and Mr. Montague acting Claude McInotte. In Booth's Theater the last perform ances of "Macbeth" will be given at to-day's matinée and in the evening. "Jane Shore" and "Black-Eyed Susan"

jr., had a benefit, last night, in the Union Square Theater, where "The Two Orphans" was acted years editor of The Methodist, published in this city, has withdrawn from that position. He will be succeeded by Gilmore's Concert Garden. "The roses and raptures" of "The Twelve Temptations," at the Grand Opera House, are now diversified with acrobatic feats, by Prof. Nelson, and clever and amusing antics by the trained dogs o Prof. Davis. The continuance of "Girofle Girofle," in French, at the Lyceum Theater, and in English of Robinson Hall, is to be noted. The Lyceum will be closed, however, at the end of next week. A debutante, Miss Elenor How ard, comes out at the Park Theater to-night, as Bianca, in Fazio." Mr. Josh Hart presents a brilliant phalaux of pariety actors, at his Theater Comique. Mrs. G. H. Gilbert takes a benefit at the Fifth Avenue Theater, next Wednesday. Mr. John Brougham will act for it. The Olympic Theater prospers with Mr. Poole's new and merry burlesque of "Keno," and with a remarkably numerous and able company of variety artists. There is a comic spelling-match at the Opera House of the San Francisco Ministrels, It is given out that French speciacle and musical pieces will be given, at the Academy of Music, next August, under the management of the Kiralfy Brothers. An English version of "Round the World in Eighty Days," with French scenery, is one of the pleces promised. The Vokes Family will appear at Mr. Daly's Theater in Angust appear at Mr. Daly's Theater in August The Summer season in the Union Square Theater will be filled by Mr. John T. Raymond. Mr. Rowe, the comedian, will sail for England to-day, in the City of chmond. Mr. Stoddart, formerly of Wallack's Theater, has been engaged at the Union Square Theater, to fill the place left vacant by the retirement of Mr. F. F. Mackay. Benefits being the order of the day, it might not be in appropriate, by the way, for the admirers of this latter actor to give him a testimonial, on the eve of his departure from the capital. Mr. Mackay goes to Philadel phia. The engagement of Mr. Stoddart at the Union Square will be welcomed with general delight. Mr. Montague, of Wallack's Theater, will take a benefit, as Booth's Theater, next Thursday afternoon. A monument has been erected, by Mr. Tony Pastor, over the grave of Nelse Seymour, the minstral, in the Evergreen Cemetery

WALLACK'S THEATER-SUMMER SEASON. The Summer season at Wallack's will begin on Monday, May 31, when will be produced a new drama, said to be local, sensational, and original, and to abound in scenic and mechanical effects of a startling but pleasing nature. This play will introduce into a more extensive field those popular specialty artists, Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, now of the Theater Comique, for whom the drama has been expressly written. A fire scene-the conflagration of a tenement house, with the resence of its helpless immates-and a new railroad sensation, will, we are told, be among the incidents of this play. The Peak Family of Swiss Bell-Ringers, with other attractive artists, will appear in this piece. company engaged will include Mr. W. E. Sheridan, Mr. John W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Madam Ponisi, and others, and the play will be produced under the supervision, always competent and tasteful, of Mr. W. R. Floyd.

FINE ARTS.

THOMAS MORAN'S "MOUNTAIN OF THE HOLT CROSS" AT SCHAUS'S GALLERY.

The exhibition of Mr. Thomas Moran's picture, "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," which has been on view during the last three or four weeks at Schaus's Gaffery, No. 749 Broadway, will close on Monday next, the 24th inst. Owing perhaps to its striking subject this has been one of the artist's most popular pictures, and everybody will regret its removal excepting those who have been long prevented by the crowd from enjoying the other pictures in the gallery. Mr. Moran's work is hardly well seen in so small a room, but its place on the walls has this advantage, that by standing in the outer shop and looking at it through the door the spectator gets an effect of all and distance that could not perhaps be had so well in even a large room. We hope no one who has not yet seen it will fail to visit the picture before its removal.